efore this was done. At two o'clock it was anounced that the Republic was constituted, and in the manner here named. Figueras, the new Presdent, arose and briefy accepted the office. The new Ministers passed to their bench amid a scene of renewed cheering, and the Cortes adjourned, after having been in session forty-eight hours. The crowd had not perceptibly diminished when the members passed out on the Calle San Geronimo. nd as one after another who had been prominent in the republican movement came into the open air loud cheers arose, which were repeated again and again. Madrid had little rest that night, and the rning arose upon an excited, agitated, expect-

The night of labor in the Cortes had been a night of anxiety in the palace. The committee from the Castelar. The King listened and said nothing, and quietly bade adieu to the committee. He was own to be much pleased with the address. His neen was just over the perils of maternity-his abe being only a few days' old. It was a long journey to the frontier, and she was still delicate in health. So it was resolved she should remain at the Italian Legation until completely restored. The King could not go North, as the Carlists had cut the railroad, nor to Barcelona, as it was disturbed. So be would go to Portugal, where his sister reigned. But he would be in no hurry. He would leave the palace for the Italian Legation and swait his wife's recovery. But the Queen was in a nervous mood. Her mind answered the body's condition. She had been unhappy in Spain. Carlota of Mexico nd Marie Antoinette and other depressing memories were ever present, and they came vividly with ing in the city. She would go at once. The King consented. A special train was arranged to start before dawn. The morning came and the Queen as ca rried on a stretcher to the carriage and thence to the car. There was little ceremony in this departure. But lew of the members of the Cortes were present—none of the Ministers. The hour was so early, and they had been in session until two in the morning. The guard presented arms, the band ayed the royal hymn, and in the darkness, as yet abroken by the early dawn, the King drove iere, some military attachés, and a number of citizens who had been patronized by the Court. The farewells were brief and the train hurried away. In the shadows could be seen the Church of St. Atocha, looking cold and mournful In the Winter morning air. In its vaults lay Prim, who died to make a king out of this prince who was now flying from the capital of Spain. Frim in his grave, Amadeus a fugitive, his Queen feeing at the risk of her own life and that of her new-born -this is all that came of the mounting ambition that found a crown at its bidding. When the sun arose and it was known the King had left—that he ad really fled, and under such peculiar circumstances-the high Castilian pride of Madrid was wounded. "Why was he in such a harry," was said, "and the baby only two weeks old? It must tive, and no one would have harmed a hair of his head." But, when even as brave a prince as Amadeus had a wife brooding over Marie An-

toinette and Carlota of Mexico, can we wonder that he would be anxious to leave the capital of a Spanish republic as speedily as possible?

RUROPE FROWNS ON THE NEW REPUBLIC. So the new Republic was born amid the happiest uspices. No disturbance, no trouble, not the first sign of a barricade. Peace in every province, every form of law observed. This was negathering of gentlemen from the pavement," as Bismarck called Sambetta and his 4th of September arrangement. Not by any means. There had not been a shadow of illegasity. The King left the throne of his own secord. No one had forced him-especially no reblican. His radical Ministry had been supported by the republicans. All the great powers of the State had united to proclaim the Republic. Surely ever nation came into being with sunnier skies, and the leaders were happy. What would the world ne that the United States would give it the hand of peace and recognition. This was done, in man-Honors only shown to kings were paid to the American Minister when he executed the orders of the President, and when Castelar anunced next day that the Great Republic, discovered by Columbus and founded by Washington, had God of Columbus and Washington upon the friendship of the two countries the Cortes arose and gave came from other countries. It was soon felt that the nations of Europe were not triendly to the new commonwealth. The London papers received it in a wild way, the Times even saying, when it heard only last until a battery of artillery could be brought up. Then came stories about Cluseret and the Communists hurrying heregravely printed and discussed in respectable London journals. The legations were unhappy and critical. Severe fault was found with the American Minister. He had meddled too much in local politics. His interference in the crisis was undignilled and undiplomatic. If Serrano came to power he would be "put into a first class car and sent over the irontier. The American recognition was a most unseemly event. What business had the American Minister to keep open house and instruct the new republicans in their duties? It was opposed to all American traditions. Did not Washington say no "interference in foreign adairs" and no "entangling alliances!" And here was a Minister who was in every republican caucus, who was an active partisan, and before the King's throne was cold he was found hurrying down to recognize the new government by telegraph By telegraph! Was ever a more unseemly transaction known in diplomatic history? More than all, the British feet came into Lisbon. Its business was to see that the Peninsula was quiet; that British interests were protected. Addrid grew nervous, and in an hour it was known that the American Minister had sent for the American feet to come to Barcelona. The republicans rejoiced; but the diplomatists found cause for offence in this. Here was more interference. This Yankee Minister not only had republicans caucuses at his house, and not only recognized the Republic by telegraph, but here he was bringing a feet to give it meral strength. If only one good outbreak would take place, so that these Ministers could cry "Commune!" and terrify calm minds with the spectre of a red democracy, then their course would be easy. But Spain kept profoundly at peace; and England, which welcomed Louis Philippe when he same over the bloody barricades, and which hastened for recognize Napoleon when he came red-handed from the massacres of the course would be came over the bloody barricades, and which hastened to recognize Napoleon when he came red-handed from the massacres of the course would be counted fr gravely printed and discussed in respectable London journals. The legations were unhappy

Seesate, General Michies was consensed in the classwate speech. It is club house a prominent like one situates assent the taken from the leave of the seasor desires. Characteristics are of the seasor desires. Characteristics was not the point. The flatter control that save the travellant of the seasor desires. The promite opening of the seasor desires the receiver. It is that series in cross and the flatter control that are desired to the control to the promite opening of the seasor that the seasor of the seasor desires the control that the seasor of the flatter and collection of the collection of the flatter and collection of t

Alcala—men on horseback riding farieusly from the Parade; carriages, with ladies driving home in a gallop—men and women, in swift flight going up one street and down another, a spectacle of the utmost panic, in which thousands swept through the open square like sheep pursued by wolves. I thought the fighting had begun, and went to an adjoining room to summon a coleague of the HERALD to come, and come swiftly, that we might see the event and note it down. When we returned the panic was over. The square was cleared. There had been a rash and no more. I looked at my watch and saw that only five minutes had passed. We went into the street to make inquiry. We learned that a company of dragooms came to the Cortes to relieve the one on guard. Before they rode off they drew their sabres and moved along on a trot. Some timid people near, seeing the sabres drawn, suddenly cried out, "Save yourselves! they are going to charge!" and in a minute the word spread and magnified, and all Madrid was in a panic. This incident took place a half mile from where I saw what I have told you, and friends said that one or two miles distant the same scene was witnessed. I mention the fact to show you how feverish and electric the city was, and how the slightest misadventure might have turned it into a city of monring and death. "How does it look now?" I said to one who was carefully studying the phenomena. "In two hours we shall either have civil war or stupid, dull inaction." That evening the radical Ministers resigned, and there was a harmonisus republican Cabinet. And the cloud passed away.

LIGHT AND LAND AT LAST.

So ended the third day, and the work was done. The Republic was launched. They were days of labor. The first was when Figueras compelled the Cortes to hold permanent sessions. That oponed the battle. The second was when the Republic was lormally voted. That was victory. The third was when the monarchists were driven from the Copinet. That was securing the fruits of the victory. The last day was the darkest and most dangero

gerous day of all. When it passed and public opinion compelled the surrender of the Cabinet men saw that the Republic had its chance of success.

AMERRY DAY IN MADRID.

And now that the bistory of this event has been told, you may naturally ask, What of the future 7 is a republic possible in Spain? Is this Republic probable? All is bright and clear enough now. I write this on a warm, sunny day—one of those days that Winter gives you in Spain. Beneath my window are voices of merry men and women—music and singing and lead, cheerful elatter. This is the season of foliy and indulgence of sonl. There, winding around the fountains in the open square, stroll a band of students, decked in gandy costumes of red and green, with tasselled caps braided with silver. They are playing guitars, and as they go they crave largesse for the poor, and will fling you their caps to the uppermost baleony with unerring aim. What sweet, winning music it is! just the air for the Summer night under my lady's chamber window; and how dertly they touch the strings as they merrily caper along! And now come a group of lads and maidens of the poorer class, who form a circle and dance a serious, slow measure, with castanets and much winding in and out, to the music of a violin played by one whose face is darkened with charcoal. Another group is dancing around an open barouche in which there are two masks—one as the Ace of Diamonds, the other Mephistopheles. And carriages roll along to the musical concert, and crowds make their way, everflowing the sidewalks and running in the streets, eager for the buil fight. To-day there will be a special buil fight, six buils to be slain; to-night a famous masked ball. Don't you see how merry we are how light-hearted, how resolute in our pleasures, and how glad to take advantage of this shining sun? "The people are restive," said a minister to Napoleon. "Put a new soat of gliding on the dome of the Invalides. That will keep Paris amused for a month." And after the stress of this exacting week we have the buil

THE PANAMA DIRECTORS

contemplated doubling the capital by the award of a scrip dividend to present stockholders, and expected to pay 8 per cent dividends in juture on the enlarged capital. The course of the stock, however, had been at variance with this idea, as its price declined during the week from 122 to 112—in fact, to 109% ex dividend. In the gold market the premium recovered to 15% on the lighter exports and the heavier imports of the week, the movement being assisted by the action of the Treasury in issuing about two millions of the so-called reserve of greenbacks. Money loaned at 1-16 and interest and down to 3 a 4 per cent, the relaxation being quite encouraging on the last two

The following were the closing quotations Satur-day evening for government bonds:—United States 117 a 117%; do. de. do., coupon, 119 a 119%; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 116 do. do., 1864, do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 116 a 116½; do. do., 1864, do. do., 116 a 116½; do. do., 117 a 117½; do. do., 1867, registered, January

22; do., new, 17 a 18; do., special tax, 14 a 15; Missouri sixes, 95 a 9514; do. Hanzibal and St. Joseph, 91 a 91 1/4; Louisiana sixes, 45 a 50; Alabama fives, 55 a 60; do. eights, 80 a 85; South Carolina sixes, 30 a 40; do., new, January and July, 18 a 20; do. funded, 40 a 43; Mobibe and Ohio Railroad sterling, 90 a 93; do., interest eights, 87 a 90; Misa 95; do. second mortgage eights, 87 a 90; New Orleans and Jackson first mortgage, 92 a 95; do. sec-

gage, 77 a 80; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 54 a 60; Macon and 65; Memphis city sixes, 58 a 60; Savannah city sevens, 85 a 86; New Orleans sevens, 58 a 62.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks is favorable in so far that it shows that they have crossed the line of legal reserve and now hold specie and greenbacks to the extent of more than twenty-five per cent of their liabilities. It will be remembered that the national banks kept above the line all along during the past month, but all the banks, State and national, are now fortified in reserve to the extent required by the National Banking laws. At least they are so in the average. A few institutions may continue to fall behind, but these latter are, of course, the exception. The change in actual reserve is very slight, only a hundred thousand dollars or so of

A GAIN, but a contraction of nearly three millions in loans has enabled the banks to mark off a million and a half of deposits, so that the gain in net reserve amounts to nearly half a million dollars. The statement compares with its predecessor of last

	March 15.	Marca 22.
Loans	\$278,028,600	\$275,198,800
Specie	16,946,700	17,472,300
Arculation	27,610,400	27,613,600
Deposits	196,095,400	194,623,500
Legal tenders	38,715,500	38,304,200
-The changes being in	detail as follow	TR:
Decrease in loans		\$2,829,800
increase in specie		525,600
ncrease in circulation.		
Decrease in deposits		
Decrease in legal tender	ra	411,300
AN A	NALYSIS	

\$217,225 in excess of the reserve required by law, a gain for the week of \$481,475. The following comparison shows the variations in detail from the pre

Legal tenders	38,715,500	38,304,200	Dec.	411,200
Tot. reserve Circulation Deposits	27,010,400	\$55,776,500 27,613,600 194,923,500	Inc.	\$114,300 3,200 1,471,900
25 per cent Deficiency	\$223,705,800 55,926,450 264,250	\$222,237,100 55,559,275	Dec.	\$1,468,700
legal r'srve	-	217,225	Inc.	481,475
	STOCKS ON	SATURDAY.		

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:-

	Highest.	Lowest
New York Central	10114	1005
Erie	6514	633
Lake Shore	94	933
Wabash	73	723
Northwestern	(No tra	nsactions
Northwestern preferred	88 1/2	883
Rock Island	115%	1143
St. Paul	56%	561
St. Paul preferred	75%	75%
Ohio and Mississippi	45%	453
Union Pacific		345
C., C. and I. C	391/6	381
Western Union Telegraph	8734	873
Pacific Mail		533
The following were the quo	tations at th	ree o'clock

P. M., when the Board adjourned :-P. M., When the Board adjourned:—

Western Union. 87½ a 87½ Northwest'n pf. 88½ a 88½
Panama... 111½ a 112 N J Central... 103½ a 103½
U S Express... 74 a 74½ Rock Island... 114½ a 113
Pacific Mail... 55½ a 55½ St Paul...... 55½ a 55½
Pacific Mail... 55½ a 101½ St Paul...... 56½ a 56½
N Y Central... 101½ a 101½ St Paul..... 75½ a 75½
Eric... 65½ a 65½ Wabash... 75½ a 75½
Eric... 65½ a 133½ Ohlo Miss... 45½ a 45½
Lake Shore... 15½ a 93½ Boston, H & E 4½ a 4½
Union Pacific... 34½ a 34½ C, C & I C..... 39 a 39½
Northwestern... a 81

In Philadelphia Reading was steady and quiet at 115%.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton Firmer-Receipts at the Ports 7,838 Bales-Flour Quiet-Wheat and Corn Firmer-Provisions Quiet-Groceries Quiet-Petroleum Dull-Spirits Turpentine Lower-Rosin Firmer-Turpentine
Whiskey Firmer.
Safurday, March 22-6 P. M.

There was an increasing movement in general trade circles during the whole of last week, superinduced, in part, by a concession on the part of sellers, which enabled buyers to make better bargains than they had previously been enabled to do. But this was not always the case, as some commodities appreciated under the increased activity, and were higher at the close of the week than they had previously been for some time. This was noticeably the case with breadstuffs, which were held firm on Saturday at extreme figures. ton, after having experienced a radical decline, the demand was but moderate. Flour ruled quiet, but steady, all through the week. Wheat was in limited demand all through the week, but there . Friday and Saturday, under which prices advanced 8 to 5 cents per bushel, and the market closed firm on Saturday at the advance. The stock is reduced to a very small figure, while little probability of any augmentation until the opening of the canal. The corn market ruled dull provement in tone on Saturday. The stock is ample, but prices are so low that the resumption of the market to any appreciable extent; still the future price of corn, as of other commodities, is, of

a 116½ do. do., 1862, coupon, do. He a 116½ do. do., 1864, do. do., 1864, do. do., 1864, do. do., 1868, coupon, do. do., 1871 a 117½ do. do., 1865, coupon, do. 115 a 115½; do. do., 1865, coupon, do. 115 a 115½; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 1865, do. do., 1873, do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 1865, do. do., 1874, do. do., coupon, 11 a 117½; do. do., coupon, 113½ a 114.

COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The extreme fluctuations daily in the price of gold during the week were as follows:—

Bonday 116½ 115
Thesas 2 115½ 115½
Truesday 116½ 115½
True

grade quoted.

4.000 ASN GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, \$.230 bbls.; wheat, 4.500 bushels; corn, 23.032 do.; corn meal, 1,700 bbls. and 727 bags; cats, 22,375 bushels; barley, 1,259 do.; and for he week ending, flour, 42,544 bbls.; wheat, 55,490 bushels; corn, 115.232 do.; corn meal, 4,110 bbls. and 5,370 bugshels; corn, 115.232 do.; corn meal, 4,110 bbls. and 5,370 bugshels; barley, 1,829 do.; rye 650 do. The flour market ruled quiet but steady. The sales including all kinds, aggregate about 5,500 bbls. at prices within the range of the appended quotations. Corn meal was quiet

in 5,000 bushels at \$1 15 for Western and \$1 37 for prime canada in store. Rys dull and nominal, at 86c. for Canada in store. Rys dull and nominal, at 86c. for Canada in bons. Room being scarce by vessels on the berth there was very little accessiblished in the way of transaction, but rat twere steady. There was less doing in the prime in the way of transaction, but rat twere steady. There was less doing in the prime in the way of transaction, but rat twere steady in the way of transaction, but rat were steady of the performance in the way of transaction, but rat were without noticeable change. The engagements at 18 5d. 100 bbis rosin at 8 5d. per standard busbel. Also to Liverpool, by steam, 1,500 bales of cotton at 7d. a 7-45d. To Gibraitar, 50 bhds, tobacco and 2,000 cases petroleum. To Genoa, 200 bhds, tailow and 25 tous logwood, all on private terms. The charters were:—An Italian bark, of 400 tous register, hence to Gibraitar and Genoa with general cargo on private terms; a British bark hence to London direct with 2,000 bbis, refined do. at 35c. and 25 gratuity, excluding spanish ports and privilege Adriatic, at 42c.; a Norwegian bark, thom Philadelphia to the German Baltic with 3,000 bbis, refined do. at 7s. 6d. a 8s., according to norts; a Norwegian bark, thom Philadelphia to the German Baltic with 3,000 bbis, refined do. at 7s. 6d. a 8s., according to norts; a Norwegian bark, thom Philadelphia to the German Baltic with 3,000 bbis, refined do. at 7s. 6d. a 8s., according to norts; a Norwegian bark, thom Philadelphia to the German Baltic with 3,000 bbis, refined do. at 7s. 6d. a 8s., according to norts; a Norwegian bark, thom Philadelphia to the German Baltic with 3,000 bbis,

terday 3,000 bbls. sold at 33 46 and 1,100 do at 33 32. Yar was easier; 100 bbls. of Wilmington sold (to arrive) at 33 75.

Permoleur.—The market for refined continued dull and nominal. Quoted at 19½c, for spotor balance of month. Crude in bulk was very firm, owing to the insufficient supply of transportation. Lots on the spot were quoted at 9½c. Sales 2,000 bbls. for April at 9c. Cases remained quiet but steady at 20½c. a 26c. Naphtha was neglected and nominal at about 12c. for Western and 13c. for city. At the Creek the market was still dull but nominally the same in price. Quoted on the roads at 22 10, and at Oil City, \$2 20 a \$2 23. The Philadelphis market remained dull and prices nominal. Refined hold at 18½c. Provisions.—Receipts—Pork, 620 bbls.; cut3ments, 2,592 packages; lard, 1,056 bbls and tierces and 200 keps. And for the week ending—Pork, 3,566 bbls.; beef, 249 packages; lard, 1,056 bbls and tierces and 853 kegs. The market for mess pork was quiet but steady—900 bbls sold for June at \$16 25; and 1,000 bbls of city prime mess on private terms: also 112 bbls mess at \$16, cash. Bacon was also quiet and unchanged. Sales 50 boxes city long clear at 8½c., and 100 boxes short rib at \$24c. Dressed hogs firmer; city at 7½c. a 7½c. and Western at 7c. Beef was quiet, but steady at \$10 as \$12 for new plain mess, bbls.; \$31 a \$14 for do. extra do. bbls. s. \$214 \$22 for do. prime mess, tierces; and \$33 a \$25 for do. India do. tierces. The sales were about 150 packages within the range. Beef hams were quiet and unchanged; quoted at \$20 a \$35 for Texas and \$30 a \$33 for Western. Cut meats were less active, but the market continued firm. Sales 20 boxes shoulders at 6½c., 500 pickled hams on private terms; 1,000 green hams, 10 lbs average, on private terms; 1,000 green hams, 10 lbs average, on private terms; 1,000 by saled hams, 10 lbs average, on private terms; 1,000 green hams, 11 lbs average, on private terms; 1,000 green hams, 10 the average, on private terms; 1,000 green hams, 10 the was and 1,000 do. for April, 40 tierces Carolina at 73¢c. a 83¢c., and 250 bars Rangoon at 63¢c. a 7c.

Subar.—The market for raw continued quiet, but prices underwent no material change. The sales were:—178 hids. of fair Cuba, at 83¢c.; 250 hids. of Porto Rico, at 83¢c.; 250 hids. of Porto Rico, at 83¢c.; 250 hids. of Porto Rico, at 63¢c.; 250 hids. of Porto Rico, at 63¢c.; 250 hids. of Porto Rico, at 64c.; Refined was in fair demand at steady figures. We quote:—Cubar Refining, inferior to common. 7c. a 73¢c.; fair to good fair. 84¢c. a 86¢c.; good to prime 84¢c. a 85¢c.; do. 10 to 85¢c. a 80¢c.; do. 10 to 18, 85¢c. a 89¢c.; do. 10 to 18, 10 to 18, 95¢c. a 95¢c.; do. 10 to 18, 10 to 18, 95¢c. a 19¢c.; do. 10 to 18, 10 to 18, 95¢c. a 19¢c.; do. 10 to 18, 10 to 18, 95¢c. a 19¢c.; do. 10 to 18, 10 to 18, 95¢c. a 19¢c.; do. 10 to 18, 10 to 18, 95¢c. a 19¢c.; do. 10 to 18, 10 to 18, 95¢c. a 19¢c.; do. 10 to 18, 10 to 18, 95¢c. a 19¢c. Manila—Dutch standard, Nos. 5 to 12, 7c. a 85¢c.; dava—Dutch standard, Nos. 5 to 12, 7c. a 85¢c.; dava—Dutch standard, Nos. 5 to 12, 7c. a 85¢c.; dava—Dutch standard, Nos. 5 to 12, 7c. a 85¢c.; dava—Dutch standard, Nos. 5 to 12, 7c. a 85¢c.; dava—Dutch standard, Nos. 5 to 12, 7c. a 85¢c.; dava—Dutch standard, Nos. 5 to 12, 7c. a 85¢c.; dava—Dutch standard, Nos. 5 to 12, 7c. a 85¢c.; dava—Dutch standard, Nos. 5 to 12, 7c. a 85¢c.; dava—Dutch standard, Nos. 5 to 12, 7c. a 85¢c.; dava—Dutch standard, Nos. 5 to 12, 7c. a 85¢c.; dava—Dutch standard, Nos. 5 to 12, 7c. a 85¢c.; dava—Dutch standard, Nos. 5 to 12, 7c. a 85¢c.; dava—Dutch standard, Nos. 5 to 12, 7c. a 85¢c. 83c.: grocery, and to the standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7c. a 83c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7c. a 83c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 83c. a 93c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 73c. a 83c. a 93c.

STEARING Brun but quiet, with sales of 25 tierces prime, at 9c., and 9,000 lbs. fair, at 84c. a 83c.

Tallow—Steady and more active; sales 100 hhds. choice, at 8 16-16c., and 55,000 lbs. prime, at 83c. a 83c. a 83c. do. The market was steady but less active. Sales, 200 bbis, at 91c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Galverton, March 22, 1873.

Cotton quiet: good ordinary, 15½c. Net receipts, 1,117.

bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 889; coastwise, 44.

Sales, 400. Stock, 64,307. New Oblinary, 1892c.; good ordinary, 16½c.; low middlings, 17½c.; middlings, 18½c.

Net receipts, 3,469 bales: gross, 3,527. Exports coastwise, 62. Sales, 1,800; last evening, 4,000. Stock, 212,212.

Moslik, March 22, 1873.

Louisville, March 22, 1873.

Tobacco firm for desirable qualities. Sales 132 hbds. Spirits turpentine quiet, at 50c. Rosin firm, \$3 80 for strained; \$4 80 a \$2 90 for No. 2. Crude turpentine steady, at \$2 25 fer hard, and \$4 for yellow dip and virgin. T ar firm at \$2 75.

firm at \$2.75.

Oswsoo, N. Y., March 22, 1873.
Fleur steady. Sales 1,300 bbls. at \$8.75 for No. 1 Spring.
\$9.75 for amber Winder, \$10.50 for white Winter. \$11 for double extra. Wheat scarce and firm. Corn dull.
Sales of Western at 60c.; State, 58c. Oats held at 42c. for State. Barley—Very little in the market. Corn meal, \$1.30 for boited, \$1.26 for unbelted, per cwt. Milleed unchanged; shorts \$21, shipstuffs \$22, middlings \$23 per ton. Railroad freights—Flour to Philadelphia. Wei, to Beston, 72c.; to New York, \$2c.; to Albany, 54c.

Beston, 72c.; to New York, 62c.; to Albauy, 54c.

Chicago, March 22, 1873.

Chicago, March 22, 1873.

Plour unchanged; nearly all the sales were on private terms. Wheat steady; sales of No. 3 Spring stell 19%, cash; 31 20%, a \$10%, sefer A. 1875.

Spring 18 19%, sefer A. 1875.

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NOTICE.

THEASURER'S OFFICE, ERIH RAILWAY COMPANY, }

March 18, 1873. }

The interest due April 1 next, on the fourth mortgage bonds, New York and Erie Railroad, will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., 11 Nassau Stucet.

W. T. SHEARMAN, Freasurer.

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\$150,000. TO LOAN-ON NEW YORK, BROOK to suit. First. Second and Leasehold Mortgages cashed.

A. M. JOHNSON, 189 Broadway, court. \$165,000 TO LOAN ON BEAL ESTATE IN STORY OF THE STORY OF

COPARTNERSHIPS.

L OUIS F. BUPARQUET AND P. PLUOT HAVE THIS L day formed a partnership under the firm name of L. Duparquet & Fluot, in the manufacture of Ranges, &c., in continuation of the late firm of E. Moneusc & L. Duparquet, at 24 and 25 Wooster street, in the city of New York.

1. F. DUPALQUET.
P. FLUOT. Dated March 20, 1873.

Dated March 20, 1873.

THE FIRM OF E. MONEUSE & L. DUPARQUET HAS this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm with be closed by E. L. Moisson, at the office, 29 Broadway, who alone is authorized to sign the partnership name in liquid into of its affairs.

Dated March 20, 1873.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET JOR

of a Monopoly, Who May Charge What They Choose for Stalls So Long as the Appraised Valuation.

The following letter and bill expose what tooks ery much like a gigantic job to place the tenants in Washington Market under the heels of a rape-cious ring called the Washington Market Company. the names of the corporators of which are not di-

the names of the corporators of which are not divulged in the bill:—

STATE OF NEW YORK, ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, ALBANY, March 21, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I herewith send you a copy of a bill introduced in the assembly providing for the leasing of a targe amount of city property, known as West Washington Market, to a company calling themselves the Washington Market, to a company calling themselves the Washington Market Company. This bill, as you will see, provides for a commission to value the said lands, and upon their valuation this company is to pay seven per cent and taxes. The Commissioners are to lease the property to this company for the term of twenty-one years, with two renewals, making a lease of sixty-three years. This lease, you will observe, is to be at the option of this market company for thirty days. No other person or company for thirty days. No other person or company fallowed to come in competition for this lease. The valuation of this valuable piece of property is to be left entirely in the hands of the Commissioners. Now, sir, will the property owners of the city of New York allow this gigantic speculation to be accomplished without a protest? The only proper and nonest way to dispose of this market property is to put it up at public anotien to the highest responsible bidder, who will erect a suitable building thereon, after advertising a sufficient length of time for such purpose. Please give this a place in your paper and oblige yours respectfully.

WILLIAM VOORHIS.

As Act to authorize the leasing of certain real estate belonging to the corporation of the city of New York.

ing, common to prime, 7½c. a age, 8½c. Java—Dutch standard, Manila—Superior and extra to authorize the leasing of certain real estate belonging to the corporation of the city of New York, represented he more active; sales 100 hhds. 100 lbs. prime, at 8½c. a 8½c. 3½c. 100 hhds. 100 lbs. prime, at 8½c. a 8½c. 3½c. 200 cady but less active. Sales, 250 cady but les

ingress and egress to and from said piers and bulkheed as the same now exists.

Sto. 2.—A board of three appraisers shall be apposited within thirty days after the passage of this act in the manner hereinsiter provided, whose dusy it shall be to ascertain and appraise the value of the property hereinbefore mentioned. They shall be citizens of the State of Now York and residents and freebolders within said city, and shall be acquainted with the value of real estate within said city and experienced in the purchase and saie thereof, and shall not have any interest, direct or indirect, except as citizens and taxpayers of said city, in the purchase, sales or valuation of said property, or any part thereof. Before entering upon their duties they shall in due forms, before one of the justices of the Supreme Court of this State, take and subscribe an obligation in writing, under oath or affirmation, to the effect that they will well said in thrully perform the duties imposed upon them by this act to the best of their ability. They shall be paid for their services the sum of \$500 each, to be paid by the lessees of said property on delivery to them of the lease herein provided for.

Skc. 3.—The said Board of Appraisers shall be appointed as follows:—The said Board of Appraisers shall be appointed appointed, and they shall intercupon take the obligation hereinbefore mentioned and proceed in the performance of their duties. In case any oae of the persons so appointed shall decline to serve or a vacancy shall we have the same manner as the appraiser whose place is vacant was a pointed shall decline to serve or a vacancy shall we have the said shart they shall thereupon take the obligation hereinbefore mentioned and proceed in the persons so appointed shall decline to serve or a vacancy shall be deemed appointed, and they shall they are a vacancy shall we have the same manner as the appraiser whose place is vacant was a specified of the Register of the city and courted the said court in proper form by their outher or affenta